

**REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE**  
**Pursuant to P.A. 154 of 2005**  
**Section 709(1)(c)**  
**Intensive Detention / ReEntry Program (IDRP)**

*Section 709(1)(c) of 2005 P.A. 154* requires that the Department of Corrections report on the alternatives to prison jail and treatment programs including information on:

- Program objectives and outcome measures.
- Expenditures by location.
- The impact on jail utilization.
- The impact on prison admissions.
- Other information relevant to an evaluation of the program.

**Intensive Detention / ReEntry Program (IDRP)**

The Intensive Detention ReEntry Program, IDRP, began in July 2004 as a result of the need to deal with technical parole violators in counties where jail overcrowding had diminished the Department's ability to detain them. The goal was to provide parole agents the opportunity to detain parolees with compliance problems before they became more serious parole violators and, if needed, repeated incidents of noncompliance could be handled with repeated detentions.

The Department contracted with the Ingham County Jail and the Clinton County Jail to house up to 90 and up to 60 parole violators, respectively. Two field agents were placed in the jails to supervise the population. The field agents in the jails assisted the field agents in the community by developing an updated release plan for the parolee, which included updated placement information, and outpatient or residential substance abuse treatment. Parolees were also assessed to determine level of care needed for substance abuse treatment. While in the jails, parolees received 60 hours of cognitive programming. Michigan Works provided employability skills training, which included enrollment in the Michigan Works Talent Bank and copies of resumes for the parolees to use while searching for employment.

Beyond up to a maximum of 150 jail beds contracted for, IDRP has minimal impact on statewide jail utilization, but locally, IDRP frees jail beds for local usage in the communities that the parole violators come from.

IDRP impacts prison admissions by intervening and diverting eligible parole violators who would otherwise be returned to prison. At the end of 2005, the average time before reparole for a parole technical violator was 17.4 months. The FY 2005 average successful IDRP stay was 28.5 days which saved an average of 16.4 months per first-time IDRP participant. Assuming these measures for 2005 are representative of most years and discounting for repeat IDRP stays, IDRP beds are housing parolees that, if returned to prison, would be occupying nearly 700 prison beds.

Program Location	Offenders				Bed Days				FY2005 Expenditures
	Total	Successful Terminations	Unsuccessful Terminations	Medically Ineligible	Total	Successful Terminations	Unsuccessful Terminations	Medically Ineligible	
Clinton	595	557	15	23	17,331	16,838	250	243	\$625,236.50
Ingham	989	944	32	13	26,618	25,935	573	110	\$890,654.90
<b>Program Total</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>1,501</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>43,949</b>	<b>42,773</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>\$1,515,891.40</b>